THE COMING CONVENTION.

Arrival of Candidates and Their Friends Preparatory to Wednesday's Contest.

THE CASE OF DR. MATHEWSON

District Court Affairs-Judge Hay ward Willing "to be Continued in Our Next"-City, Capitol and Personal News

IFROM THE BEE'S LANCOLN BURRAY, 1 The first arrivals for Wednesday's state convention are on the grounds and by to-morrow every candidate in the field will be on hand with his retinue of local followers, and the long siege of lobby work will be inaugurated. The demand for rooms at the hotels has been something quite enormous in the last few days, and late comers will have to chance nocommodations. General Thayer was expected from the west last night, and a number of his enthusiastic supporters are Omaha, is in the city, and Church Howe arrived from the south yesterday. G L. Lawes, of McCook, in the field for secretary of state, arrived early yesterday morning, accompanied by George W. Burton, of Orleans, and they have already commenced active work, and the statement is made that a prodigious Lawes lobby will arrive from the west to-morrow. Captain Hill, also a candidate for secretary, is not yet in the field and Captain Wintersteen, the present deputy, and candidate for the secretary-ship is busy at work at the state house, minus a lobby, but with evidently many friends, judging from his numerous visitors. M. A Daugherty, who heads the Saline county delegation, is in the city, and Captain Marsh, of Sutton, who will stand with the Clay county men asking Dinsmore for governor, is also a Lincoln arrival. Leander Gerrard came down from Columbus yesterday, but Saint Paul, of Paul, is not yet visible to the naked eye. The great day for arrivals will be to-morrow and to-morrow evening DR. MATHEWSON'S CASE. The reports that have been published

concerning the probable change of ad-ministration at the hospital for the insane are not wholly ficticions, but many of the conclusions drawn from the prospective change are wholly of that nature. Careful inquiry elicits the fact that Governor Dawes has asked the superintendent of the hospital to resign, but that it is the act of Secretary Roggen alone, or that the local primaries had anything whatever to do with it, is wholly a matter of fiction. Further, the alleged telegrams announcing such nonsense are not from the field of action, or in any probability of Lincoln origin, but rather concocted in the office where published for purely personal motives on the part of interested parties. the part of interested parties. Secretary Roggen is only one of four who comprise the board of public lands and buildings, Commissioner Scott, Treas-urer Willard and Attorney General Leese being also of that board, and a unit in asking that a change be made in the ad ministration of affairs at the hospital They have been a unit in this matter for a year, or more, and the governor is evidently joining with them

DISTRICT COURT CASES. Papers have been filed in the district court in which James Kilbourn brings suit against the Northwestern railroad, now building to this city. It seems that the road in entering the city condemned certain lots in Kilbourn's addition for right-of-way purposes, and the appraisers allowed \$400 damages. This amount Kilbourn considers entirely too small, and he asks judgement in court for \$1,500. J. H McMurtry has commenced suit against Walter P. Beebe to remove the

cloud from the title and to declare a certain tax deed void covering lots in Lancaster addition to Lincoln.

Oliver P. Davis, guardian, has made

application before the district court for license to sell real estate, the property of the Davis estate, the sale to be made in the interest of Milton and Walter Davis, minor beirs and to procure means to clear the title to the real estate. Judge Hayward was in the city yester-

day, en route to Platismouth, where he will to-morrow open the session of the district court for Cass county. The judge found the time between trains to visit with friends and glean some facts coming judgship contest. In response to the question as to his candidacy Judge Hayward said that if nominated he would

A warrant was issued yesterday for a party named J. E. Pugh, who was ar-rested and taken from the B. & M. train Sunday night, and lodged in the jail at Crete. Pugh was to be brought to Lin-coln for trial yesterday afternoon, and the charge against him was for felonious assault against John Ballinger, the weapon used being a dirk knife. No one, owever, was injured in the fracas. A party, named Spiker, was up in police

court yesterday charged with stealing a wagon seat from near Loncoln, and also charged with stealing a set of harness and other property from some one near or at Raymond. The man who lost the wagon seat, after receiving his property, did not care to prosecute the case, and Spiker offered to give the Raymond party back the property taken from him. last accounts the case was yet unsettled.

In opening a box car loaded with that arrived here a day or two ago, it was found that the car, either before starting or while en route, had been opened and several thousand cigars and a case of boots and shoes had been extracted therefrom. An investigation was held here by local authorities, and as it came from Pacific Junction, on a day run, it was decided that the thieving must have been done east of the river, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was so

In the police court yesterday morning the Smith woman, charged with rioting and fighting, and who created such havon in being landed in jail, was up for trial, and on a hearing of the difficulty she was

fined \$20 and costs.

Five drunks and disorderlies also answered roll-call yesterday, and were arraigned, plead guilty and fined. One produced the cash and paid out, and the others went back to jail.

Some time and a traveling man had

Some time ago a traveling man had his sample cases rifled of some three hundred dollars worth of cutlery, while on the B. & M. road at the town of Nei-son. One of the thieves was caught, and yesterday a B. & M. detective went west

The police, it seems, did not heed the demand made by the chief for their resignations, and like the deposed railroad commissioner, refused to resign. The council will sit upon their case The wreck at Cedar Creek delayed eastern mails yesterday, and it was 3 p. m. before the regular noon train reached

Ex-Governor Aibmus Nance and wife. of Osceola, were in Lincoln vesterday, and the governor is a probable convention spectator for Wednesday.

W. F. Tibbets, traveling agent for the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, was in

incoin yesterday advertising his road, STATE HOUSE NOTES.

Gage county has filed articles of meor-poration of the Bank of Filley with the sceretary of state, announcing the capital stock of the company to be \$12,000, the place of business at Filley, the time for the commencement of business the last day of September, 1886, to continue until the 1st day of the same month, A.

D., 1906. The incorporators of the bank are C. E. White, W. W. Hunt, Elijah Filley and G. E. Moore. The St. Paul Loan and Building assoation has sent in two amendments to ts articles of incorporation that are of a ninor character, and the amendments mye been made of record with the original articles.

Commissioner Scott is home from Kansas, whither he went to look after the new reform school building, and Attor-ney General Leese came in from Kear-ney yesterday. Auditor Babcock is not yet home from his visit to Ord.

AT THE HOTELS yesterday were noted the following Ne oraska people A.S.Baldwin, Plum Creek, hurch Hoowe, Auburn, W. T. Harvey, Turlington, M. C. Hayward, Nebraska City, H. T. Davis, York, G. L. Laws, Mc-Cook, H. Bird, Beatrice, D. D. Johnson, Tabor, J. C. Birney, Crete; C. L. Millen-tez, Wahoo; J. B. Wallace, Hastings; George W. Isham, York; W. H. Vance, Weeping Water, F. W. Turner, Falls City, Tobias Caster, Wilbur, T. H. Barnes, Hastings; H. N. Coleman, Utica; M. D. Polk, Plattsmouth; J. S. Potter

WILD BILL HICKOK'S ROMANCE.

already on the ground, K. T. Clarke, of The One Love of His Life-How He

Figured the Chances of His Death. Chicago News: "About a year before he died I met 'Wild Bill' Hickok on a train on this road," said Luther Luffin Mills, as we were borne southward over icago & Alton road one afternoon eek. Bill and I had an entire last week. sleeping car to ourselves from Kansas City to Chicago. When I introduced myself to him I was a little surprised and quite pleased to learn of his identity. He was a fine looking man, past 40 years of age, with remarkable eyes—quick and restless as a greyhound's, bright and clear, and the color of cold, blue steel. He was a vain fellow, and justly proud of his hands, which were small, white and shapely.
"Of course I talked to him about him-

elf. I asked him how many men he had killed. He replied that he had killed thirty-two in 'private fights,' and he didn't know how many he had killed in the war of the rebellion and in frontier skirmishes. He related many of his shooting experiences, and added, im-pressively, that he had never killed a man unjustly-that in as fights he had always been in the right, I said 'Certainly, Mr. Hickok; I had no doubt of it. You can readily see that I did not care to take issue with him on that ques-

"He said he was born and raised in La Salle county, Illinois, and had gone west when he was a young man, twenty-five years before. He was at the time marshal of Abilene, Kas., a very bad town, where he had in his official administration killed six men in as many months. He was compelled to do this, he said, to restore order, as the cowboys had taken possession of the town, and the good people of Abilene had made him marshal, knowing that he loved peace and would have it.

"I asked him if he had ever visited Chi eago. He said he had, a few years before our meeting and then he told me the one gentle romance of his life.

"General Phil Sheridan and party had engaged Bill as a guide on a buffalo hunting expedition. Sheridan took a liking to Bill and insisted upon his returning to Chicago with him and making a visit Bill came and remained for some time at Sheridan's house. The first Sunday after I got to Chicago; said Bill, 'Sheridan said to me that he was going to church and would like to have me go along, I said I hadn't been to church for twenty years, but I'd just a lief go. So we went to Plymouth church down on Wabash or Michigan avenue. The fel-ler at the door knew Sheridan, and he took us way up in front near the preach-About the time the sermon began an old, white-haired man and a young las came into the pew in front of us. I could see only the side of the woman's face, the sermon at all: I just kept looking at the woman with a strange sort of feeling as if I was haunted, and my thoughts

kept going back to when I was a boy down in LaSalle county.
"Well, when we all got up to receive the benediction I saw the young woman's face, and my heart come right up into my neck, for I knew her. There was the only woman I ever loved, and I loved her ever since I was a boy, down in LaSalle county. She was Maria Baldwin and the old man with her was her father. Herman Baldwin. I won't tell you why I didn't

marry her, but my love for her was one of the reasons why I went out west. "When I saw her face and knew who she was, I just bolted down the aisle and out of the church, and stood guard at the door, waiting for her. When she came out I went up to her and said: "Maria, do you know me?" She looked at me : minute, and said:

"Weil," said I, kind-a-bracing up,

'Well, you should-a seen her. The tears came in her eyes, and she took my hand in hers and held it. She told the old man who I was, and the old man said: 'Why, Bill, is that you?' and he shook my hand and was gind to see me. Then both of them insisted on my going to dinner with them, and I went. We to dinner with them, and I went. talked all the afternoon and away into the night about old times down in LaSalle county, and I tell you it was the happies day of my life. But I couldn't stand to stay in Chicago any longer, and I started for the west the next day.'

"I was much interested in this story," resumed Mr. Mills, "for I knew Mr. Baldrin, and I felt more kindly toward 'Wild Bill.' I asked him if he expected to re-turn to the west after his visit to Chicago. He said he did, and that when he left me he would bid me good-by forever. He had a great many desperate enemies, and from his calculation of the law of chances he could not live more than year. He expected to be shot and to die with his boots on. Sure enough, within ten months of the time I met him on the train he was shot in the back and killed in a saloon out west.

A Genuine Yankee Trick.

New London Telegraph: In the enrly days of our commerce with China, after the treaty which allowed American clip pers to enter the harbor of Hong Kong, one of the largest English three deckers was lying in the harbor, and at sunset her yards and topmasts were housed to show the manner in which the ship was manned. A Yankee captain who was awaiting a freight of new tea watched the Englishman and decided to try his hand with him. Two or three days later at the sunset gun, the American clipper's yards and sails came down and topmasts housed some minutes before the man-of war. Again in the morning at the signal the yards were sent up and the English-man was again behind. For several days the race went on, with the same result until the American ship received her cargo, and on the day before setting sail yards came down and were sent to the English frigate with the compliments of the Yankee captain. They were bam boo poles with painted (furled) sails.

A Beantiful Present. The Virgia Salt Co., of New Haven family are making this grand offer: A Crazy Patchwork Block, enameled in twelve beautiful colors, and containing the latest Fancy Stitches, on a large Lith-ographed Card having a beautiful gold-mounted Ideal Portrait in the center, given away with every 10-cent package of Virgin Salt. Virgin Salt has no equal for household purposes. It is the clean-est, purest and whitest Salt ever seen or used. Remember that a large package costs only 10 cents, with the above present. Ask your grocer for it.

THE SAGE OF CASTLE GARDEN

A Man Who Has Received Immigrants for Forty Years.

He Casts An Eye Over the Past of the Bureau-Interesting Reminiscences.

New York Mail and Express: Persons who visit Castle garden are likely to have their attention attracted by the appearance and demeanor of a venerable man whose history is coeval with that of he board of emigration itself. The other clerks in the bureau for information look chipper and natty in their bine uniforms but the old man dresses in sombre broadcloth and wears a tile that was popular in Robert Emmet's time and suggests strongly the 17th of March.

James O'Callaghan has advanced far into the last quarter of a century of existence, and he has been in the service of the commissioners of emigration since the board was organized in 1817. He claims to have been in office continuously for a period longer than any clerk now in the public service, and he says that during these forty years he has never had a vacation, he has never been a witness in a court of justice, and has never been called upon to substantiate his allegations by affidavit. He is clean shaven, has bright, clear out features, and looks as young as a man twenty years his jumor. His memory is clear, although he is a little uncertain as to dates.
"You have seen a good deal of the dark side of life in your time?" suggested the

eporter as the octogenarian took a seat in a pensive mood. "Yes, and a good deal that was bright and cheerful, too," he responded. "Won-ders have been done for the immigrant since the state took the matter in hand. You are conversant with the business

of the board since it was organized?" "I have served steadily under every board that has held office since the organization on May 5, 1847. All the original commissioners, with their clerks and at tendants, have passed away, and I am now the last rose of summer, left blooming alone. I can remember distinctly the enthusiasm with which Mayor Have-meyer, who was the first president, entered on the duties of his office. The immigrants in those days were looked upon as the lawful prey of shipping agents, boarding house runners and miscreants who grewrich upon the dishonor of unprotected females. The board had to light an organized horde of land sharks, well skilled in their trade, amply provided with money. The breaking up of the powerful ring that existed forty years ago is due mainly to the labors of such men as Havemeyer, Gulian C. Ver-planck, Charles H. Marshall, Gregory Dillon, Robert B. Minturn, Cyrus Cur tiss, George W. Blunt, Ambrose C.Kings-Captain McArdle, John A. edy, Andrew Carrigan and Enjah F. Horse.' The board was established not a day too soon, for just at that time several causes combined to swell the tide of immigration to these shores to enormous

roportions "
What were these causes?" The first Irish famine of 1846; the discontent and signs of revolution in Germany about the same time; the stir made in the east by the Mexican war, and finally the gold fever, which broke out in California immediately afterward. Prior to 1845 immigration was comparatively small, but during the years from 1845 to 1854 Ireland sent here over 1,500,000 of copie, and Germany nearly 1,250,000. the board's existence Ireland sent more minigrants than any other country Then Germany took the ascendant and maintained it up to! he breaking out of the war, when Ireland came to the front once more. Since the war the Germans have been coming more numerously than ever before, and official figures indicate that the total immigration from Germany exceeds that from Ireland considerably over half a milhon, the arrivals from the two countries since the board was organzed being, in round numbers, 6,000,000

"How does ocean emigrant travel compare now, from a sanitary point of view, with what it formerly was "Since the great steamship lines have been established travel across the ocean has lost nearly all its terrors. It was different when the unfortunate emigrant engaged a bunk in the hold of a packet Now the voyage is made in eight or ten days-then it took six or eight weeks. The steamship lines feed their passengers, while the packets supplied mly water, and wretches who happened to be unprovided with sufficient food or cooking atensils were committed to a watery grave after perishing from starva-Ship fever, cholera and smallpox were to be found aboard almost every ship. During the first year of the exist-ence of the board 20,000 persons perished in the hospitals on Staten island and Ward's island from diseases contracted at sea. For some years afterwards the deaths at sea numbered nearly two thou-It was coolly calculated when a ship weighed anchor in the Mersey that 8 per cent of the passengers would never live to see Sandy Hook."
"Under what flag did the packet ships

"More than half the traffic was conducted in American bottoms, and England took the next place. The principal American lines were Tapscot's, Collins & Co., Charles H. Marshall & Co., and the Black Ball line. Williams & Guion represented the heaviest English inter-The cost of passage without food or bedding was usually £5 sterling, and the unfortunate people were huddled to-gether like negroes in a slave-ship." "How do the immigrants of the pres-ent day compare with those of forty

Those now arriving are far more in telligent, more sober, and more cleanly, and nearly all of them have definite plans and are provided with more or less

'Your board has moved its headquarters from time to time?" "Well, yes, at periodical intervals; but I think its moving days are now ended. Its first office was in the old almshouse in City Hall park. It next took quarters Franklin street, below Church; its third abiding place was in the basement of the city hall, and after the fire in that building during the cable celebration, in 1°58, it took temporary possession of an old church at No. 81 Anthony street (now Worth), which was fitted up for its use pending negotiations to obtain possession

"Was there not some opposition to the leasing of Castle Garden to the emigra-

"There was opposition of the most bitter kind which nearly culminated in bloodshed. For many years the garden had been the favorite place of amuse-ment for the wealthier class of citizens, and some people of over nice sensibilities thought it looked like desceretion to give it over to the immigrants. The po-tentates and grandes of Europe had been accorded the freedom of the city within the gorgeous amphitheatre, and its roof had echoed the voice of such people as Lafayette, Kossuth, Thackerny, Rachel, Jenny Lind, Catharine Hayes, Boslo, Grisi and Sontag. When the commissioners took possession an angry throng of 5,000 men patroled the river and the moat in boats and there were 10,000 ashore

Police Superintendent Kennedy parrowly escaped assassination An officer attached to the department informed the reporter that the old vet-eran was recently rewarded for his long term of service by having his salary cut down from \$50 to \$40 per month.

GETTING ON IN THE WORLD. A Subject of Interest to Women as

Well as the Lords of Creation, Indianapolis Journal: The underlying cause of human discontent and unrest whether manifested by the individual or by the many, is a morbid desire to be "happy." Many a man would be happy indeed were it not that he misses true appliness in the feverish search for it dappiness is like rest found without fort and denied to such as forever seek t instead of enjoying it. The poor man s not happy because he wishes to be ch, imagining that riches would bring ace. The rich man is not happy for even more reasons than the poor man i not. He is unhappy because he is no richer, because he fears that his richer will take wings and get away from him ause his neighbor has more than be been be has failed to make as much as he xpected in his last specula-tion or because he lost instead of mak-All these and innumerable other reasons conspire to trouble the "Give me his possessions and I will take care of happiness." s a delusion in this, and if there were not the plan of this world would be a very imperfect one. It cannot be that it architect should lay it out on the narrow plan that none should be happy unless rich. The fate of humanity under such cruel conditions would be deplorable Only a very few of the vast number of mankind would then stand any chance of an existence that would be tolerable. That this is a mistake needs no argument. The law of common sense, the law of God, as revealed in the pible, law of compensation, all law is against such a monstrous condition to happiness, It is not saying too much to say that the poor may be as happy as the rich. There are troubles and temptations that come the rich that the poor know nothing There are sleepless nights in the ansion that are unknown in the cottage and often when least expected. The banker whom many a poor man envie may in turn envy the man who attends to his horses for the very peace of mind that he enjoys and to which the master is stranger. Men living in mansions have often lived for years with the shadow of bankruptey hanging over them, from which they would only too giadly escape and welcome honest poverty. It were foolish to argue against the mforts that wealth can provide, but wealth alone cannot even buy peace, say nothing of happiness. Wealth often a curse to the man who, relieved of its responsibility, would be happy.

But if a man would be rich and feels that he cannot be happy until he is in possession of more goods than his felows, there is a way to become so. One is to be mean, stingy, grasping, intent ver on gaining more and spending less. He can stint himself and family, deny his wife and children the privileges that are cheerfully accorded the little ones of poorer men, and in every way make himself and family bend to the severest conditions that he has devised. This is one to the ways of wealth and a way that is not likely to commend itself to honest men. Then there are other roads to the accumulation of wealth. A man may become rich by theft, by fraud, by speculation and various other ways more or less questionable. But it is not this kind of wealth that the poor man envies, for he could not accept it under the conditions it was acquired. Besides, as a rule, with few exceptions, the wealth acquired in a dishonorable way cannot be retained, and slips almost as quick as it

But it will not do for the poor man to melude that all wealth is acquired in a way that cannot be thoroughly honora-Many a man is wealthy and really appy in its possession, because he got t in a way that no man can question There are thousands of men who have great possessions and who have come up from poverty by their own exertions. Their example, too, may be followed by such as would become rich. They got a start by practicing decent economies and by saving where others wasted. With the money thus saved they got that "start" that so many long for from the start it became easier and still easier to get more, until at last the goal of riches was reached before it was real ized. The great majority of merchants and manufacturers in this country started as poor men, just as the young mechanic of to-day is starting in life. There are men who "know how it is themselves, and with few exceptions are glad to en courage and assist others who show a disposition to follow their example. In truth, the world of business and traffic is ever on the watch for just such men There is a sterdy demand for them to fill the gaps made by death. There is every incentive for a young man to be frugal and persevering, for the reward, though slow in coming, is sure. He is working for a man who only a few years ago was where he is now, and the way is plain to follow him. It will not be long until he is out of the way. Old age is not far off, and death will soon remove him. In the ranks of successful merchants and manufacturers there are gaps being made daily. The secret of success is to be ready to fill one of these gaps. To do this one must be qualified. The march of progress will not turn back. The men best fitted to take the lead will find themselves in the lead if they are but patient and faithful. The competent man needs no artificial help. He will take care of himself because he is in demand Combinations and strikes are for those who are less efficient, and the competent clerk, the most skillful mechanic, suffers in strikes by reason of the fact that his fellows are less efficient than he and he has to come to their aid. The high-way to success in all the walks of life is open as wide to-day in America as it ever was, and any man may walk in who chooses. It will be found, in the future as in the past, that personal worth is the key to success in any undertaking. It never did need "backing" and never will, nor is force or intimidation required to put it to the front. It is the best guaranty of success, the surest foundation of Unlike material wealth it cannot be taken by another. The competent man is already rich. If he be not appy it is his own fault

There is nothing so agreeable to take and that will so certainly eradicate malarial poison fromeyour system as Dr. J. H. McLeau's Liver and Kidney Pillets, 25

A Warning Aga nost bad Writing. Ben: Perley Poore: Henry Clay, who was a neat penman, was quite an en-thusiast on the subject of plain writing, of Castle Garden, where it moved shortly and was in the habit of telling a story in point about a Cincinnati groceryinan who wanted a lot of cranberries and thought he could get them cheap in a little Kentucky town. To this end he wrote a letter to a customer at the place requesting him to send one hundred ushels of cranberries per Simmons, the name of his teamster. The writing was so bad that the party to whom the note was addressed could not make out the word "cranberries" but did conclude that his corresport dent wanted on hundred busheis of paramons, which were at once gathered and forwarded, much to the disgust of the Cincinnati

A Divorce Suit. of 5,000 men patroled the river and the most in boats, and there were 10,000 ashore. They threatened to burn down the building, and a force of 250 armed policemen were kept on duty two weeks to protect.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. May Rigby commenced suit in the district court for a divorce from her husband, Henry Rigby. She tells the old story of cruelty, neglect and failure to support.

passed between them. But, so far from being severe or unkind to the unfortun-THE CASTLE OF LOCHLEVEN

In Which Mary, Queen of Scots, Was Imprisened.

One of the Most Interesting Spots in the History of Scotinnet.

British Review: The remark of the wise man, that of making many books there is no end, is especially applicable to the apparently interminable series of works which have been published respecting the character and conduct of Mary, queen of Scots. Her history is one of those strange, romantic stories which never lose their attraction, but continue to be read with undying interest by successive generations. The thrilling events of her life have been narrated, and the question of her guilt or innocence of her husband's murder has been discussed at great length in a succession of treatises from her own day to the present time by eminent historians and lawyers, belonging not only to our own country, but also to France and Italy, to Germany and Russia. "The cry is still they come," and here we have two new publications in 'Life of Mary Queen of Scots," by Agnes M. Stewart, and "Mary Stewart, a Sketch and Defense," by Geard Daniel rediscussing the old question with as much zeal person, who domineered over her hus as if it had never before been handled. The recent controversialists have added scarcely any material facts to those which their predecessors had accumulated, and they have left main points at issue with no change in their position; but the painstaking industry of Mr. Marshall, a Kinrosshire antiquarian, has brought to light a number of interesting details respecting Queen Mary's residence in Lochleven castle, which we hope will, ere long, be published in the elabotate work which he is preparing on the antiquities and the history of the county. Lochleven castle, which has become by its connection with the Scottish queen. one of the most interesting spots in the history of Scotland, stands on an about five acres in extent. The dark, massive ruins of the castle are conspicuous amid the delightful scenery by which

t is surrounded. It is protected on the north by a mountain screen-outlying section of the Ben Lomond hills—and on the south by Benarty. On the western shores stand the little, quiet town of Kin ross, beyond which stretches an extensive and fertile plain. The swift and pellucid stream of Leven debouches from the eastern side of the loch, not far from the small island St. Serf, celebrated for its priority, which superseded an ancient Cuidee establishment. Its superior about the close of the fourteenth century was Wyntoun, the author of the "Metrical Chronicle of Scotland," In the days of Queen Mary two other monasteries—those of Portmoak and Scot-land's Well-were standing on the northern shore of the loch, but scarcely a vestige of their buildings now remains. The "well" itself, however, is still as clear, beautiful and refreshing as Ebeneezer Erskine, the founder of the Secession church, was for a good many years minister of the parish of Portmoak, in which there is the hamlet of Kinnesswood, where Michael Bruce, the poet, was born. A short way to the east, nestled under one of the Lomond hills, is the palace of Falkland, erected by Queen Mary's ill-starred father, James and the place of his untimely death. Lochleven castle itself is associated with traditions of a Pietish monarch; was for some time the residence of Alexander III.; was besieved by Alexander I of ; was besieged by Alexander I. of Ergland during the war of independence; belonged to Euphemie, second wife of Robert II.; and toward the close of the twelfth century was conferred upon a scion of the great family of Dou an ancestor of the Douglases of Lock-

until nearly the close of the seventeenth century. Queen Mary was no stranger to the neighborhood of Lochleven or to the castle itself as she had frequently resided in it when following her favorite sports of hunting, hawking and fishing. Several of her letters and her acts of council are dated from Lochleven, and she was living there when she held at Kinross the memorable interview with John Knox. We learn from her manuscript note book that shortly after her return from France she fitted up herself in this water girdled fortress certain rooms adorned with pieces of tapestry on which scenes of ounting and hawking were depicted, and which contained an ample store of rich and beautiful furniture. In all probability during her imprisonment at Loch leven she was permitted to occupy these apartments. The keep or square tower of the castle which still exists in good preservation, appears to have been erected shortly before the time of Queen Mary. It is four stories in height, with round projecting turrets at the corners, and was doubtless the residence of the baron and his household. Access was obtained to it by a drawbridge, which extended from a building to the courtyard, now demolished, to the third floor of the tower. The ground floor and the floor of the second story were vaulted and are still entire. The courtyard was surrounded by high walls flanked at the corner by towers, and contained a variety of buildings for the accommodation of the garrison. With regard to the place of Queen Mary's imprisonment, it is impossible

leven-in whose possession it remained

now to arrive at any certainty. Some writers have supposed that it was in the upper stories of the square tower—a concture in the highest degree improbable Miss Strickland authoritively asserts that Queen Mary's lodgings were in the south eastern tower, in the courtyard, the principal room of which is circular in form, only fifteen feet in-diameter and forty four in circumference. Mr. Froude, who adopts the same view, describes the bu ing as a limekiln, from seven to eight feet ir diameter, with walls four feet thick formed of rough hewn stone, rudely plastered and pierced with long, narrow stits for windows, through which nothing inrger than a cat can pass, but which admitted daylight and glimpses of the loch and hills. But the eloquent historian has failed to notice that the window of the lower apartments is really large enough to have afforded free egress to the queen and her maids, and the tower, situated as it is at the extremity of the courtyard, was the most inse cure part of the buildings. Besides, it had no accommodation for the queen' attendants, and as it looked toward the southeast it could not have afforded her the means of communicating, as we know she did, by signals with her friends in Kinross; and her secretary expressly states that the lady of Lochleven was in the habit of looking out from the window of her spartment upon the loch that she might notice who might be coming from the village. Mr. Marshall is in all probability right in thinking that Mary was lodged in a building which closely adjoined the square tower. The ruins of this structure remained till the close of the last century and its outlines can still be traced. The garden in which the queen was in the habit of walking with her maids has long been a waste, though it still contains a few flowers and fruit trees in a wild and decayed state.

Sir Walter Scott in "The Abbot" has adopted the common notion that old Lady

Douglas, the mother, by King James V., of the regent Moray, treated the queen very harshly, and some of the most effective passages in that movel consist of the pungent remarks and reparties which

ite princess, the venerable lady was it reality on her side. She was no resident in the eastle or on the island at the time of Mary's imprisonment, but in the original Kinross house, termed the New Place, on the shore, which Miss Strickland fancied was on the island. In a letwhich Mary wrote to Catherine de Medici, the queen mother of France, she says: "I am so closely watched that I have no lessure but during their dinner or when they sleep, for their daughters sleep with me." A good deal of unnecessary indignation has been ex-pended by Miss Strickland an other biographers of Queen Mary on raphers of Queen Mary on arrangement, under the notion ladies were the daughters of the old Lady Douglas, the mistres of King James. Even Hill Burton, who is skeptical overmuch, though not unfrequently at wrong times, concurs in the must have been very unsatisfactory to the queen. covered that the ladies referred to were in reality the children of Sir William Douglas, and must at the time have been very young girls. The daughters of old Lady Douglas were at this period middleaged ladies, who had long before been married and had settled in other parts of the country. They were termed seven fair perches of Lochleven, they were in reality only three in num-ber. The lady of Lochleven castle at this time-the wife of Sir William Dor las-was a daughter of the earl of Rothes whose letters, which Mr. Marshall has found among the papers in Kiuross house show that she was a strong-minded

watch over her prisoner. The dispute respecting the precise spot where Queen Mary landed on her escape from Lochleven castle may now be regarded as finally set at rest. Not only the discovery of the keys, when the was partially drained in 1821, but the fact that the queen reached the shore, her friends, who were awaiting her arrival immediately emptied the stables at the New Place, leaving no doubt that the landing must have been affected in the immediate vicinity of the mansion house is a curious fact that the uncle of Si William Douglas saw the queen pass, but made no attempt to prevent her escape A 'good many Glasgow citizens visit Localeven for the sake of sport. They might enhance their enjoyment by ex oloding the various places which the im prisoment of the hapless queen has rendered deeply interesting to foreigners as well as our own countrymen.

OCHILTREE AS A STATESMAN.

The General Munchausen of Texas Living Quietly in Gotham. Thomas P. Ochiltree, late member congress from the Shoestring district, Texas, and known as a reconteur of great merit and magnaminous imagination has grown stout of late. He is a patron of the turf, and wherever fast horses are run-ning there the fiery-auburn locks of the irrespressible Texan can be seen. His judgment is better on horses than polities. He managed to win once in poli ties on a Esquare out race, but the run winded him, so to speak, and he has never tried it again. The people in Galveston considered it a great joke to be represented by the genial Tom in congress. Tom saw through the joke and never offered himself again as a candi date. He says he is heart and soul with his constituency yet, and whenever he wants to go back to congress he will go among them and make telling speeches as he did when they first honored hin with their votes. It is said by some that Tom disliked the notoriety he created in congress when the treasurer of the States dunned him to pay up a balance due when he was United States marshal for the southern district of Texas. It was a proceeding totally unexpected and unappreciated by the ex-marshal, and he objected in emphatic terms to sacrificing his \$5,000 dollars salary for things that had occurred during reconstruction days. In justice to him the deficit is said to have

been caused through careless deputies. who took no vouchers and didn't thoroughly understand the business anyway. But the hardihood of the government to even mention and turn over the pages of law-books to see if his salary couldn't be attached dampened the ardor of the rising young statesman and made him neglect his duties on the floor of the house When his term expired he sought the quietude of Gotham life and the calmness of the race-course. He was too thin to make a shadow when he was relieved of his congressional toga; his eyes had lost their merry twinkle, and the beautifu smile that hovered in spasmodic curve. around his active mouth and drew the 'boys' to him was scarcely the ghost of a sad grin. He came away without look-ing at the dome of the capitol that hung over the building where his first efforts as a statesman were made. He came away ike Coriolanus left Rome, to find a world elsewhere, and having found it, no siren voice of ambition can take him back soon again; and why? The echo of many voices from the Shoestring district answer: "It will be a cold day when

Tom Ochiltree is elected again.' The Voice of the People. The people, as a whole, seldom make

nistakes, and the unanimous voice of praise, which comes from those who have used Hood's Sarsaparilla, fully justifies the claims of the proprietors of this great medicine. Indeed, these very claims are based entirely on what the people say Hood's Sarsaparille has done for them. Read the abundant evidence of the curative powers, and give it a fair, honest

Story of a Pocketbook. New York Star: A trustful lady at Ocean Grove, a fortught ago went in bathing and gave her poeketbook to pleasant faced lady sitting on the bench to keep for her. The pleasant faced lady was an utter stranger to the bather, and nervous at being custodian, dropped the pocket book in a wave that dashed unex pectedly upon the watchers. The acci lent made her sick and she went hom with a spoiled vacation to remember. The other woman had to wait for more money from home, and three days later she went in bathing again. A heavy breaker knocked her over and in trying to recover herself her hand clutched something so spongy that she screamed with fear. She kept her grip though, and on shore she found in her hand her own pocketbook, swollen with water, but its contents intact—over \$40 in a*l.

New Castle, Ind., Courier: Our editor cured his cold with Red Star Cough Cure.

Living on the Sea. Cor. Baltimore America: The kind of food used at sea at the present day is much improved on what it was formerly. Not so much reliance is placed on salt provisions. Canned meats and veretables are more largely used. The quantity is abundant and the cooking, while perhaps not always calculated to agree with sea-sick persons, is usually quite good, except the bread, which, for some reason or other, is rarely good at sea. The cofee is not improved by being carried the long distance from the galley to the after are nearly always excellent. If you want to know what really good pea or beau soup is, you will have to go to sea for it. Though scafairing men, as a rule, are pretty large eaters, but little time is spent at the table. About fifteen minutes for each meal would be about the average. The captain, mate, and the captain's wife and family, if they are on board, and the passengers, if any, cat at the first table, and are waited upon by the steward and cabin boy. The second mate and carpenter, and on most ships the third mate and boatswain, eat at the sec-The sailors take their food from the galley into the forecastle and cat it there. The water on these long voyages is usually allowanced—a necessary pre-caution—the quantity being about a gallon a day per man, although this is not always strictly adhered to, for washing purposes, and also for drinking. If the purposes, and also for drinking. water in the tanks should run short, they depend almost entirely upon rain water, which at times, especially on the equator, is caught in immense quantities, the tops f all deck-houses being arranged with ledges and spouts to run the water into casks. The rainfalls are at times someband and household, and kept vigilant thing wonderful, and when they occur in a calm and the vessel is standing up

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straight the quantity of water that can

be collected is very large.

A Lively Corpse.

In a neighboring town death entered an estimable bousehold at midnight, and an undertaker from this city was sum moned by telegraph, writes a Bridgeport correspondent of The New York Sun. On arriving at the bouse the undertaker sent his lady assistant to an upper chamber to prepare the corpse. Taking her box of bandages, sponges, etc., the assistant went, as she thought, to the room indicated, but instead she entered the room of a young lady, a member of the be-reaved family, who had fallen sound asleep from exhaustion caused by her constant attention at the sick bed. The attendant had an old-fashioned tallow dip, which she set on the stand, and, depositing her box on the bed by the side of the sleeping beauty, she began opera-tions. Taking a soft sponge, she carefully washed the face, observing, what was not unusual, that the flesh was still warm. The young lady slept on but when a fine-toothed comb was drawn through some tangled crims of her hair she awoke with a suddenness that upset both the attendant and the box of imple ments. Both ladies gave a shrick that could have been heard blocks away, and as soon as a match could be struck, for the candle had been overturned and extinguished, explanations followed. The attendant believed the corpse had come to life, and the awakened damsel thought she had been disturbed by a burglar. The household below was aroused, and they followed the undertaker in quick suc cession to the scene of the disturbance. Although the death had cast a gloom over the household, there was a laugh when the situation was explained



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